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WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4, 1781.

An ADDRESS *of the* LEGISLATURE *to the* INHABITANTS *of the Commonwealth of* MASSACHUSETTS.

THE Repreſentatives of this Commonwealth in General Court aſſembled, with the moſt ſincere and warm regard for your happineſs, think it their duty to addreſs you at the preſent important criſis of public affairs.

We do not believe that you have loſt or can loſe ſight of the grand object for which you were compelled, reluctantly, to draw the ſword; and we think it neceſſary to inform you that Britain, amidſt all her diſappointments, has not *yet* intimated an aſſent to that independence, which violated faith and infringed charters firſt rendered neceſſary, and which a juſt regard to our future ſafety and well-being now makes an indiſpenſable preliminary of peace.

The magnanimity, firmneſs and intrepidity, which you manifeſted in oppoſing at every hazard the power exerted to plunge America into ruin, commanded the applauſe and aſtoniſhment of Europe-----Powerful monarchies became allied to you by intereſt and affection---The animated ſtruggle of ſix years ſucceſsful warfare has enhanced your national character, and, on your part, done honour to human nature, while it has covered your enemies with diſgrace and confuſion.

We are ſenſible that in deſpair of conqueſt, having recourſe to art, they are uſing every poſſible means of deceit; and that there are deſigning and miſchievous men among you, who, envious of that happineſs which muſt reſult from the eſtabliſhment of our independence, are endeavouring, under the guiſe of friendſhip, to prejudice you againſt the meaſures of government, and to check your generous purſuits.

Among other artifices they repreſent your debt as ruinous, and your preſent burdens as intolerable.

Should any prejudices be raiſed in your minds by theſe unjuſt inſinuations (which we can hardly conceive to be the caſe) we are ſatisfied that they will be entirely removed, by the following juſt and conciſe view of the ſtate of your affairs.

When you compare our preſent debt with the enormous debt of Britain, *or even with the intereſt of it alone, which is not leſs than eight millions of pounds ſterling*,-------when you recollect the taxes you have paid for ſix years paſt, reduce them to ſolid coin, and, averaging them through thoſe years, compare them with your whole property, or even with your annual income;---when you attend to the following ſchedule, and the reaſonings which ſucceed it, you muſt be convinced that the inſinuations they are oppoſed to are not well founded, and ariſe either from inattention, or from a wiſh to deprive you of every thing which can render life a bleſſing.

The ſums neceſſary for the ſervices of the current year (excluſive of raiſing the men and the ſupply of beef, reſpectively aſſeſſed upon the towns) are as follow:

For ſhirts, ſhoes and ſtockings, for the Maſſachuſetts line, - - -	£ 20,200
To pay for cloathing from Europe already purchaſed, and charges, - -	6,000
To import cloathing from ditto, -	20,000
To pay for officers cloathing, now due to them,	12,000
To diſcharge part of the principal of the public debt, - - -	50,000
To purchaſe ſmall ſtores, - -	11,000
Money required by Congreſs for payment of the troops, &c. &c. - -	86,000
Ditto, to diſcharge Quarter-Maſter's certificates,	64,000
To diſcharge intereſt on the depreciation notes, and ſuch of them as become due in a few days,	95,000
To pay intereſt on the ſecurities of government,	118,000
For the ſupport of civil government,	30,000
For the Commiſſary General's Office, -	30,000
For the ſupplies of forts and garriſons, -	40,000
To diſcharge the debts due from the late Board of War, - - - -	12,500
To pay intereſt on hard money notes,	6,000
To procure 13,000 buſhels of ſalt, -	9,750
Ditto 74,500 gallons of rum, - -	18,625
For redeeming 1-7th part of the new money,	66,000
To procure 2,000 barrels of pork, -	16,000
To pay for tranſportation of rum, ſalt and pork,	16,000
Money for ſundry charges of the war, not enumerated, - - - - -	212,000
In Specie, *	£ 939,075

Amounting in the whole to Nine Hundred and Thirty-nine Thouſands and Seventy five Pounds, in ſpecie. The means for the payment of which, as we conceive, may beſt be obtained in the following manner:

By loan on the Supply Bill, - -	£ 400,000
The ſilver money tax now collecting,	72,000
The ſurplus of beef appropriated to the ſupply of pork, - - - - -	16,000
By the ſhoes, ſtockings, &c. proportionably levied on the ſeveral towns, - -	20,200
By the ſale of confiſcated eſtates, -	40,000
By exciſe on articles of conſumption, -	50,875
By a Lottery for the purchaſe of cloathing,	20,000
By a tax on polls and eſtates, - -	320,000
In Specie,	£ 939,075

* *Pennſylvania is called on for 700,000 l. and upwards.*

We doubt not your moſt ſtrenuous exertions for ſupplying the requiſition for beef, in due ſeaſon, when you reflect, but for a moment, on the cruelty and injuſtice of neglecting our brethren in the field, while you are living comfortably at home.

The neceſſity of a ſeaſonable, full and permanent army, the uncertainty of temporary levies, and the great additional expence of procuring them, with the neceſſary delay and extraordinary charge incident to the common modes of inliſtment, fully demonſtrate the expediency of immediately claſſing the inhabitants for the purpoſe of compleating our proportion of the army—a meaſure which (we are well informed) has been attended with happy ſucceſs.

The money ariſing from confiſcated eſtates, together with the hard money tax now in the hands of the collectors, will be applied to the payment of intereſt on government ſecurities, and of ſuch depreciation notes as ſhall firſt become due.

It will be enquired how the ſixty-ſix thouſand pounds raiſed as a fund for the redemption of one-ſeventh part of the bills of the new emiſſion can be diſpoſed of, conſiſtently with the ſolemn engagement we entered into prior to their being iſſued?

The enquiry, we are ſenſible, is natural, and evidences that concern for the ſupport of the public faith, which gives dignity to the Commonwealth and ſecurity to its members.

When Congreſs entered into the reſolution of emitting thoſe bills, the common exchange between the old continental money and hard was forty of the former for one of the latter, and bills of the new emiſſion were to be received at the ſame rate as ſpecie. This fixed an idea that one new dollar was worth forty old ones and no more; and thus the latter was unhappily adopted as a ſtandard for the former, inſtead of keeping the new money on a par with hard, which before the new money could be thrown into circulation was exchanged for ſeventy-five inſtead of forty of the old.

Some difficulty, you may remember, attended the iſſuing the new money and giving it credit among you, even at the rate of one for forty; which was and now is but eight-fifteenths of the value at which it muſt be redeemed, and the intereſt of five per cent. be paid.

At this rate each bill of the new emiſſion now in circulation was iſſued, and thus a loſs of ſeven-fifteenths of each dollar has been ſuſtained.

From this view of the matter, we were induced to order the Treaſurer to retain in his hands and deface one-ſeventh part of the new bills deſigned to have been iſſued---A meaſure by which your intereſt is evidently promoted; inaſmuch as you are thereby freed from the loſs abovementioned, and ſave the five per cent. at the ſame time that our public faith is ſtrictly preſerved; for if the one ſeventh part of the new emiſſion is never iſſued, the ſixty-ſix thouſand pounds raiſed for its redemption are certainly at our own diſpoſal; the money not being iſſued, a fund cannot be wanted to redeem it.

The Treaſurer is directed to borrow four hundred thouſand pounds in money, merchandize and produce: And in order to induce you to lend freely, a ſubſcription will be opened, and the money, merchandize and produce, as they may be reſpectively ſubſcribed, are to be paid in quarterly payments; whilſt the whole ſum is to draw intereſt from the day of ſubſcription. But notwithſtanding theſe peculiar advantages, and that a bounty of four per cent. is offered to the lenders, we are perſuaded that ſtill higher motives will influence you to ſupply the ſums which may be neceſſary.

Although you might ſuppoſe that by putting your money into trade you would make a much greater advancement of your intereſt, yet you cannot but recollect that if your army, for want of ſupplies, ſhould quit the field, and no other alternative is left you but ſubjugation, ſuch gain would ſerve only to enrich the minions of a conqueror, and add pain to the reflection that once you were rich.

But ſhould it be ſaid, that you have freely lent your ſubſtance to government from an expectation of being ſupported upon the intereſt ſolemnly promiſed you, that thoſe promiſes have not been complied with, and that your expectations are thereby diſappointed:

We anſwer, that theſe reflections are melancholy and ſevere---but ſhould the cauſe of your diſtreſſes be removed, and you be perſuaded that none of them, however multiplied they may have been, aroſe from the principles of injuſtice on the one hand, or inattention to the public weal on the other, but from a want of acquaintance with the operation and effects of a paper medium, we ſhould be doing injuſtice to your patriotiſm and virtue to doubt of a reſtoration of your confidence in the public faith.

That right may be done to all the creditors of government, we have repealed the paragraph of the law which poſtponed the payment of their debts to a diſtant period, and a clauſe in the ſame act making the money of the new emiſſion a tender at another rate than its real value; and are making proviſion for the juſt and punctual payment of that intereſt which has been ſolemnly promiſed.

The value of money, which is but a repreſentative of property, will ever be regulated by the common conſent of the people at large; hence the attempts of any Legiſlature to regulate it muſt prove abortive: Long experience has put the truth of this obſervation beyond diſpute.

We have now made the paper currency a tender according to the value eſtabliſhed by yourſelves in your mutual commerce---the method in which this value is to be liquidated and aſcertained will appear from the act making it a tender, † and in which due proviſion is made to defend poor debtors from the rigor of unreaſonable creditors: Your confidence in the wiſdom and integrity of the Juſtices of the Supreme Judicial Court will, we hope, make this method agreeable.

As the late tender act ſtood, a debtor might, under the ſanction of law, deprive his creditor of ſeven-fifteenths of his property, without remedy---than which nothing could be more iniquitous.

Great wrongs, it is too notorious, have been done to individuals; and the burdens of ſupporting the war have been very unequal. Juſtice, therefore, manifeſtly dictated a repeal, which was alſo found neceſſary on other conſiderations. For the circumſtances of the army the year paſt are well known to have been ſuch, as demanded inſtant and effectual relief. This could be effected only by taxation and loaning.

The former has been of late practiſed to an extent which the Legiſlatnre would have gladly declined, could it have conſiſted with the public ſafety.

The latter was utterly impracticable, while the laws of the land denied to the lender his right.

If, therefore, honeſty is the beſt policy---if righteouſneſs exalteth a nation, we conceive the ſalutary effects of this meaſure will be manifeſt, and its policy---its juſtice---and its neceſſity, will be felt and acknowledged by the community.

Our public debt does not exceed twelve hundred thouſand pounds. This is not more than double the ſum you paid the laſt year in taxes; and but one-ſeventh part of the intereſt that ariſes annually on the national debt of Britain.

We acknowledge our debt is conſiderable, but when we contemplate the important object for which it was contracted---when you conſider the conſtant increaſe of numbers, and that we are even now more numerous by ſeveral thouſands than we were at the commencement of the preſent war---When you conſider the extending ſettlements and copious reſources of the country---and look forward to the free commerce thereof, which, eſtabliſhed by a peace on American principles, will inſure a degree of affluence, at leaſt ſufficient to enable you to diſcharge your debts, and fully adequate to the welfare of a people,-----we cannot but conclude that you will conſider the debt much lighter than might have been expected; and be relieved of all anxiety about your future circumſtances.

There will ſtill remain a deficiency of three hundred and twenty thouſand pounds, which muſt be provided for by taxes upon polls and eſtates---but conſidering the amount of thoſe already iſſued and now collecting, with the burdens on our conſtituents by reaſon of compleating the army, and ſupplying the requiſitions for victualling them, we have thought it expedient to poſtpone the act for levying the ſame, until the next ſeſſion of the General Court.

Little, if any thing, need be ſaid, to convince you of the reaſonableneſs, utility, or neceſſity of making ſeaſonable proviſion for complying with this meaſure.

This tax does not amount to more than half the taxes of the laſt year; and the whole will not be called for at once, but in half-yearly payments.

And although we are far from regarding it as ſmall or inconſiderable, yet taking into view its important objects---the defence of the State againſt invaſion---the payment and ſupplies of the army---the reſtoration and eſtabliſhment of the public credit, and facilitating the loans-----and that even our political exiſtence may depend on this exertion, we cannot entertain a ſuſpicion that the free citizens of this Commonwealth will heſitate a moment upon the ſubject, but aſſure ourſelves that they will rather anticipate than poſtpone their payments.

In the mean time, while the propoſed tax is ſuſpended for the relief of the ſubject, the exigencies of government are ſuch, as render it abſolutely neceſſary that the taxes now out ſhould be immediately collected and paid in; and it will afford a miſerable conſolation to a friend of his country, that a temporary relief from one tax had taken off the general attention to another, in conſequence whereof *the ſupplies had ceaſed, the army been diſbanded, and the country enſlaved.*---Wherefore we conjure you, by all the ties of honor and patriotiſm, to give up every conſideration of private advantage which you may propoſe to yourſelves from the *improvement* ‡ of the money already aſſeſſed, and that without delay the ſame be paid into the Treaſury, as it is *impoſſible* to ſupport an army if the people *withhold their taxes.* Let it on the contrary be evident, that the freemen of Maſſachuſetts are animated with the ſame principles which inſpired them in the early ſtages of the conteſt, and that the ſalvation of their country abſorbs every other object.---Thus ſhall we *daſh* the *laſt hope* of our enemy, founded as it is upon the *inattention* and *avarice* of any part of the community.

Thus have we, with all ſimplicity, and in the fulleſt manner, diſcloſed to you the real ſituation of our public affairs, our plans, and the reaſons of them.

And may we not, on a review of them, with confidence

† *The Supreme Judges to ſettle the actual depreciation from time to time, on oath.*

‡ *Improvement* ſignifies *uſe.*

and pleaſure aſk you, whether any conſideration of perſonal eaſe, or miſtaken ideas of intereſt, can induce you to neglect the ſupport of that glorious fabric of FREEDOM which is founded in the blood of your deareſt connections, and reared by unexampled efforts of fortitude and patriotiſm.

Happy are we in finding among the numerous inhabitants of this free and independent ſtate, *ſo very few* whoſe powers of diſcernment and means of informa ion are ſuch, as to expoſe them to fall a prey to the artifices of the enemy, and entertain an idea of returning to a ſtate of dependance on Britain: But in tenderneſs to thoſe unhappy, miſguided perſons, we beg your indulgence while we ſuggeſt a few conſiderations, which you might otherwiſe juſtly reſent as an inſult upon a virtuous and enlightened people.

Great Britain would receive the ſubmiſſion of America as a ſucceſs due to the juſtice of her cauſe; and while ſhe triumphed in our wrongs, would burden us with *the many millions* hitherto laviſhed in vain attempts to ſubjugate us, and to wreſt from us the rights of human nature.----Contempt would croud upon misfortune, and inſult be added to injury.---National honor at an end, no foreign power would aid our quarrel or relieve our diſtreſs.---And our lateſt poſterity, miſerably expiring, would execrate our memories, while they reproached our perfidy and baſeneſs ---In addition to this, *France* and *Spain*, the generous avengers of our injuries, whoſe blood and treaſure have been profuſely expended in our defence, thus inſulted and abuſed by a breach of compact, would be fully authoriſed, by the laws of nations, in taking examplary vengeance on our defection.

Another conſideration preſents itſelf to our view, and demands the moſt ſerious attention. Our brethren of the army, from a firm reliance on our firſt declarations, which pledged to them our lives and fortunes for mutual ſupport, can never be abandoned---they have hitherto borne, with patient expectation of better days, the toils of military duty.---Much is due to their virtuous firmneſs and perſeverance.---Rendered as they are by their exertions peculia ly obnoxious, they can have no hope but what centers in the happy completion of our *independence*. Let it be our care to ſecond their generous efforts, and pay that tribute to their ſervices, which ſo much merit exacts, and which our plighted faith requires as a debt of juſtice from ourſelves.

We are no ſtrangers to the deſigning whiſpers of our enemies, which, circulated with ſedulous induſtry as well in Europe as America, would lead the world to believe, that the terms of reconciliation offered by Britain were ſuch as the honor and intereſt of the continent would have been conſulted by accepting.

To defeat theſe inſinuations, we need only remmark, that even the ſpecioufneſs of appearances could not conceal the fallacy of their deſigns.---The Parliament of Britain reſerved to themſelves the controul of every engagement which their Commiſſioners might enter into.----Under this reſtriction, had every propoſition which their Commiſſioners made been acceded to by us, or propoſals the moſt honorable been made by us and acceded to by them, and finally diſapproved of by *their* Parliament, we ſhould, when too late to remedy the evil, have found ourſelves duped by the arts of negociation---reſting upon profeſſions which had no other views to accomodation, but ſuch as were founded on a hope, that, our army being diſbanded, and our people lulled into a fallacious ſecurity by falſe promiſes, we ſhould no longer be able to make head againſt their reiterated attacks.

Nor was even this ſhadowy ſyſtem adopted, until our foreign connections, which the pride and obſtinacy of Britain had induced us to contract, were entered into and fully ratified, and from which neither honor as a nation, nor honeſty as individuals, would ſuffer us to recede.

An honorable peace cannot be obtained but at the point of the ſword; for the inſolence of our enemies' claims, and the meaſure of their barbarities, have ever been proportioned to their ideas of our ſtrength and reſources: Should we then baſely lay our ſwords at their feet, can we entertain a doubt but that, after plunging them into our boſoms, they would fabricate them into ſhackles for our ſons. This perſuaſion alone ſhould rouſe up all that is *American* within you, and ſtimulate to every exertion of your abilities (for compleating your army and providing amply for its ſupport) which the dread of ſlavery, the ſenſations of honor and humanity, and the dictates of religion can inſpire.

If, in the firſt ſtages of this glorious conteſt, the freemen of America, undiſciplined and unprovided, deſtitute of internal reſources or foreign connections, and having no government but ſuch as was exerciſed by common conſent from day to day, could ſucceſsfully oppoſe the armies of Britain; it follows by irreſiſtable concluſion, that taught by experience the art of war, furniſhed with every thing neceſſary for its continuance, and ſupported by the energy of an excellent political conſtitution, we cannot fail, by a junction of our own powers, *honorably exerted*, with the proffered aid of Europe, under the auſpices of Heaven, to ſecure our independence and all its attendant bleſſings. But if, with victory, peace and liberty full in our view, we permit either avarice or indolence to deprive us of them, we deſerve to ſuffer, beyond the example of any other people, all the miſeries of ſlavery, contempt and inſult, which a mercileſs conqueror can inflict.

Being your brethren, honored with your ſuffrages in a day of danger and adverſity, we could no reconcile it to our duty, or the affection we bear you, to be ſilent at the preſent moſt important criſis.

In behalf of the General Court,
JEREMIAH POWELL, *Preſident of the Senate.*
CALEB DAVIS, *Speaker of the Houſe of Rep.*

The Independent American. No. IV.

TO THE PEOPLE OF AMERICA.

Friends and Fellow Citizens,

THE happineſs of a people depends ſo much on the wiſdom and virtue of the adminiſtration of government, their miſery and ruin on its weakneſs and corruption, that it would be difficult to produce an inſtance where the one obtained but the other likewiſe prevailed. Hence aroſe the obſervation, that in order to judge of the wiſdom and virtue, of the weakneſs and corruption of an adminiſtration, one need only to conſider the ſtate of the country they govern. The reaſon is obvious: Weak men will naturally purſue weak meaſures: Bad men will ſacrifice the public intereſt to private views: and in either caſe, the public welfare muſt ſuffer. The truth of this obſervation is ſo clear that it requires no illuſtration from hiſtory. We may ſtill remember the fate of Britain in the late war; that from the abject condition of hiring foreigners for her own internal defence, ſhe was raiſed by the wiſdom, virtue, and firmneſs of one man, to the ſummit of happineſs and glory.

Were we to eſtimate the ability and virtue of Congreſs by this rule, the reſult need not be named. Conſidering things with the utmoſt indulgence and tenderneſs to that body, it is impoſſible to account for the public calamities, without conveying cenſure where we could wiſh to heap applauſe. In my firſt number I exhibited a picture of the decline and preſent unfavourable ſtate of our affairs; a picture not drawn from the flights of fancy, but containing a plain repreſentation of *facts*. The holding up that group of public diſtreſſes to your view, was to call up your attention to the *real* ſtate of your affairs, to the miſconduct that has happened in the adminiſtration of them, and to induce you to take ſpeedy and effectual meaſures for preventing future abuſes, and for providing for the public ſafety. Nor was that picture overcharged; much might have been juſtly added to it. Public grievances and diſtreſſes, proceeding from miſconduct, are never to be remedied in a free country, but by enabling the people to ſee the magnitude and extent of thoſe evils, and whence they aroſe, that they may know what is neceſſary to be done to remove them. People of ſpirit, either a nation or individuals, often riſe ſuperior to misfortunes by vigorous and timely exertions; whereas when a people are deceived and kept in the dark in regard to the real ſituation of things, they inſenſibly fall into a ſtate of indolence, neglect the meaſures which would inſure their ſafety, and at laſt ignobly ſink into ſlavery and contempt.

It has been our misfortune almoſt every year ſince the commencement of the war, to be led to entertain expectations that the then preſent year would be the laſt of the war; that ſome event was to take place, which would confirm our independence, and reſtore the bleſſings of peace. We have placed too much reliance on ſuch chimeras, and declined to make thoſe exertions which it was in our power to do. Though we have ſuffered much by our credulity, there are many among us who are ſtill diſpoſed to indulge the like deluſions. But it is time to be done with theſe puerilities, and to think and act like men. They do no credit to our underſtanding, nor to our ſpirit. The ignis fatuus at preſent is the Dutch war. That is to humble the enemy, to compel them to acknowledge our independence, and to ſubmit to peace! But that we may not be led by it into a dangerous error, it may not be improper to enquire whether we can reaſonably expect to derive any great advantage from that event.

Upon a principle which is in general juſt,-----that the more enemies a nation has upon hand at the ſame time, the leſs any of them have to fear,—we may regard the Dutch war as an event in our favour. But this principle is not always applicable, and ſometimes only in a very low degree. Reflect only a moment what was the conſequence to England of waging war with Spain towards the concluſion of the late war: Whether ſhe was enriched or impoveriſhed, weakened or ſtrengthened, by the conqueſts and rich captures ſhe made, and the additional commerce ſhe gained; whether ſhe carried on the war by land and by ſea with leſs vigour than before; whether ſhe was defeated, or triumphed over all her enemies. Yet the caſe of Spain is not parallel with that of Holland. The Spainards were prepared, and expected a war: the Dutch were neither prepared, nor expected it. The former rely chiefly on the treaſures of New Spain for carrying on a war: the latter depend intirely on their commerce. If the firſt ſhould be intercepted, the next year furniſhes a new ſupply: if the laſt ſhould be ruined or greatly injured, it cannot be ſoon re-eſtabliſhed, and a conſiderable deficiency in their funds muſt immediately enſue. The Dutch commerce in Europe and the Weſt-Indies hath already ſuffered very much. Many of their ſeamen are in the hands of the enemy: and it is highly probable that they will ſoon loſe much of their trade and ſome of their moſt valuable ſettlements in the Eaſt-Indies. The Engliſh have not forgot the affair of Amboyna, nor the attempt of the Dutch in the time of Lord Clive. Beſides, the amaſing wealth to be acquired by individuals, the great and immediate addition the nation would gain of the lucrative commerce of the Eaſt, by taking the ſpice iſlands and deſtroying the Dutch factories in India, together with the advantage of depriving an enemy of that great reſource, would naturally incite the Engliſh to make the attempt. Their conduct to our allies in India authoriſes us to think they would purſue the ſame ſteps in regard to the Dutch, and ſend orders to fall on their trade and ſettlements in India, before they commenced hoſtilities in Europe. Nor do they want force in that part of the world to accompliſh ſuch deſigns. Unawed by any European neighbours ſince our allies were diſpoſſeſſed of Pondicherry, and having a large body of regular troops, at leaſt 30,000 men, partly Britiſh, partly natives under Britiſh officers and ſerjeants, what may they not do ſhould they fall unawares on the Dutch commerce and ſettlements? Conſidering then that the Dutch commerce hath greatly ſuffered already: that many of their ſeamen are in the enemy's hands: that it is probable that before they are ready to act offenſively ſeveral thouſands of them will be in their poſſeſſion: that they are divided among themſelves, ſome being attached to France, others to England: that they are likely to be ſoon ſtripped of ſome of their valuable ſettlements and factories, and to loſe many ſhips and much of the country trade in India: is it reaſonable to think that they will be able to carry on the war to any great effect? Or when theſe circumſtances are conſidered, and when it is likewiſe conſidered that the Dutch have between *thirty and forty millions* ſterling in the Engliſh funds, is it not more reaſonable to think that they may be induced to make a ſeparate peace, by which they may recover their ſettlements and trade, and ſave the money in the Engliſh funds, rather than perſiſt in carrying on an expenſive war, from which they can get nothing more at laſt? Be this as it may, one thing is certain, that if the Dutch either continue the war, or make a ſeparate peace, our hopes of a loan from them are at an end.

To turn our eyes at home: Two of the States, Georgia and South-Carolina, may juſtly be ſaid to be in the poſſeſſion of the enemy. By the check which General Greene lately met with, and the reinforcement the enemy have received in Virginia, Lord Cornwallis has a better chance to make good his retreat. By the departure of the French ſquadron from Cheſapeak-Bay, Virginia and Maryland are left open to the enemy, who may now ravage the country on both ſides of the navigable rivers up to their very heads. Should they do that, they will get much plunder, ſupplies of horſes, cattle, grain, &c. and perhaps ſome recruits. They will probably deſtroy a great deal which they cannot carry off; and whatever may be the final event of the campaign, they will impoveriſh the country, and render it more difficult for us to carry on the war next year.

Our finances continue greatly deranged. The new money is much depreciated; nor is there, that I can ſee, any proſpect of its ſoon growing better. Admitting this money is depreciated one half of its value, there will be a deficiency of one half in the ſum allotted for defraying the current expences. How is this deficiency to be made up, or how is the army to be paid, and the contingent expences to be defrayed? How are the ſupplies of proviſions to be procured? Are they to be preſſed, and then paid for in uſeleſs certificates? It is to be hoped that will not be the caſe; for that would be only a wretched expedient to ſerve the preſent moment, at the expence of giving univerſal diſguſt and diſſatisfaction, and will leave us to ſtruggle with the ſame evils next year. We ſhould alſo conſider whether, if ſome precautions be not taken in time, there may not be a ſcarcity of flour, &c. for our army, and for the troops and fleet of our allies. A conſiderable part of the State of New-York, which uſed to produce much grain, was cut off by the enemy laſt ſummer. Nothing will be got from that quarter this year. North-Carolina, Virginia and Maryland may ſuffer much by the enemy this campaign: and if that ſhould happen, the ſupplies from thence will be conſiderably diminiſhed.

Such, my countrymen, is the ſtate of our affairs. It is a diſagreeable one it is true; but it is not one that need make a ſpirited people deſpair. It is not the ſtrength of foreign foes, but the weakneſs and corruption of domeſtic councils, that can endanger a country circumſtanced as this is. We have reſources enough to anſwer all our occaſions. Nothing is wanting but to bring them forth, and to apply them right. In no country, how liberally ſoever it may be bleſſed by nature, can that great object be accompliſhed, unleſs party, local attachments, partiality, idleneſs, diſſipation, cabal and intrigue, be excluded from the public councils: unleſs the ſupreme direction of affairs are intruſted to men, who, with dignity of ſentiment ſuperior to low conſiderations, and with genius, education, and experience, poſſeſs enlarged minds that are equal to the great concerns of an empire.

AN INDEPENDENT AMERICAN.

Philadelphia, March 29, 1781.

Philadelphia, March 28, 1781.

GODOLPHIN,

A FULL ſized beautiful bay, is inferior in blood and figure to no horſe in America: he ſtands at the middle ferry on Schuylkill, from the firſt of April to the firſt of June, and the remainder of the ſeaſon at Trovos, in Bucks county, to cover Mares at Two Guineas the leap, or Four Guineas the ſeaſon.

Godolphin was bred by old Colonel Baylor, and was got by old Fearnought out of Jenny Diſmal; Fearnought's ſire was Regulus, a famous colt of the Godolphin Arabian: Jenny Diſmal was got by Old Diſmal, who won a ſweep ſtake of 1000 guineas and five King's plates, without ever being beat. His ſire was the Godolphin Arabian. Jenny Diſmal's dam was got by Lord Godolphin's Whitefoot. In 1774, the only time Godolphin ever ran, he beat Traveller, a celebrated colt of Col. Lloyd's, a match for 400 guineas, at Leed's Town. He ſince received forfeit from Sir Peyton Skipwith's horſe Figure.

The money muſt poſitively be paid before the mares are taken away. J. WILKINSON.

N. B. Good paſturage may be had at Trovos, at Seven Shillings and Six-pence ſpecie per week.

To be LETT, for a term of years,

Or on a perpetual Ground-Rent,

ONE Moiety of 43 acres of LAND, in Germantown, on the main ſtreet, adjoining lands of John Bringhurſt and Dr. Warner. One Moiety of 100 acres of LAND, in Whitpaine townſhip, adjoining lands of James Morris and John Roberts. For terms apply at the Univerſity, to † ARCHIBALD GAMBLE.

To be LETT, or SOLD,

And poſſeſſion given immediately,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, on Penny-Pack creek, 11 miles from the city, near the Briſtol road, one mile and a quarter from the river Delaware, containing 105 acres, about 65 acres cleared and under fence, including 7 or 8 acres of good meadow, and many more may be eaſily made, as it lies very convenient to be watered, and 40 acres of good wood land, moſtly white oak, cheſnut and hickory, with ſufficient buildings for a tenant: One or more mills may be erected on it, as there is always ſufficient water in the creek.

Alſo a LOT or piece of LAND, on Mount Airy, near Mr. Allen's houſe, Germantown, containing about 20 acres, including about 3 acres of wood land, moſt of it under good fence of poſt and rails, except the front, which is a ſtone wall, with a good garden, young orchard, with ſome other uſeful conveniences; a houſe ſtands on it entirely out of repair. For terms apply to Meſſrs. GEORGE MEADE and Co. or JOHN O'CONNOR, in Philadelphia.

March 29, 1781. ¶

FRENCH LANGUAGE.

THE ſubſcriber, a native of Paris, who has reſided in Philadelphia above twelve years, is willing, on moderate terms, to undertake the inſtructing of a few pupils, either ladies or gentlemen, at their own houſes, in the principles of that uſeful, elegant, and almoſt univerſal language the French. A line directed to him at Bell's book ſtore, next to St. Paul's-Church, will be reſpectfully attended to. JAMES ROBINS.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Uwchland townſhip, Cheſter county, in October laſt, EIGHT STRAY SHEEP, of different marks. Whoever owns the ſheep, is deſired to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take them away.

April 3. ¶ JAMES BENSON.

CAME to the premiſes of DANIEL MAHONEY, in Eaſtown townſhip, Cheſter county, A BRINDLE COW, with a white face. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, otherwiſe ſhe will be diſpoſed of in a ſhort time. ¶

March 6, 1781.

From the NEW-YORK ROYAL GAZETTE *Extraordinary*, *March* 26, 1781.

Laſt Sunday night arrived here Mr. Galgey, Midſhipman of his Majeſty's ſhip Royal Oak, diſpatched expreſs by Vice-Admiral Arbuthnot. The following is an account of an action fought on the 16th between the Britiſh and French ſquadrons, off the Cheſapeake.

Royal Oak, Lynhaven bay, March 21, 1781.

On Friday the 16th inſt. at 6 A. M. the Iris made the ſignal for diſcovering 5 ſtrange ſail to the N. N. E. And ſoon hailed the Admiral that they were large ſhips ſtanding for the capes of Virginia, and ſuppoſed to be diſtant about three miles. The Admiral immediately concluded it muſt be the enemy he was in ſearch of, and accordingly prepared for battle, by forming the line ahead to the wind, which was then freſh, and proceeded on with a preſs of ſail in the chace. At this time Cape Henry bore S. W. by W. diſtant about 14 leagues, wind at weſt; the French bearing from us N. N. E. the weather ſo hazy as ſcarcely to be able to diſcern the length of the Britiſh line. At a quarter after 8, the wind veered to N. W. by W. which gave the enemy the advantage of the weather gage; about this time, ſeveral of the ſhips were diſcovered to windward, endeavouring to form in a line; twenty-five minutes after 8, the Guadaloupe ranged up under our lee, bringing the ſame intelligence with that already given by the Iris; thirty-five minutes after 8, the Admiral directed the Iris, by ſignal, to make ſail ahead, and keep ſight of the French fleet; the Britiſh line was by this time compleatly formed, ſteering cloſe hauled on the larboard tack.—At twenty minutes after 9, the headmoſt of the French ſhips tacked, as did the reſt in ſucceſſion, and formed the line on the ſtarboard tack. At thirty-five minutes after 9, the wind being very ſqually, the Admiral formed the line ahead, two cables length aſunder.

At a quarter after 10, the Admiral made the ſignal for the ſquadron to tack, the headmoſt and weathermoſt firſt, and gain the wind of the enemy. At a quarter after 11, the headmoſt of the French line tacked, but one of them having miſſed ſtays, the reſt wore and formed the line on the larboard tack. At forty minutes after 11, the Admiral again formed his line at a cable's length aſunder.

At twelve o'clock, there being a proſpect of the van of the Britiſh line reaching the enemy, the whole of the Britiſh line tacked by ſignal. At one P. M. the French ſquadron being alſo in a line ahead, of eight two deckers, bore E. by S. the Britiſh line cloſe hauled ſteering E. S. E. wind at N. E.

At thirty minutes after one, the enemy being apprehenſive of the danger and inconvenience of engaging to windward, from the very high ſea that was running, wore, and formed their line to leeward of the Britiſh line.

At two o'clock the Britiſh ſquadron wore in the line, and in a few minutes the Robuſt, which led the fleet in the moſt gallant and officer like manner, was warmly engaged with the van of the enemy. The ſhips in the van and centre of the line were all engaged by half paſt two, and by three the French line was broke; part of their ſhips began ſoon after to wear, and to form their line again with their heads to the S. E.

At twenty minutes after three, we wore and ſtood after them, but the Robuſt, Prudent and Europe, which, from the manner of the enemy's engaging, had bore the brunt of the action, were ſo intirely diſabled as to be incapable of purſuit, and of ſecuring the trophies of the victory they had already gained. At half after four a thick fog, which aroſe, intercepted the ſight of the enemy from our view; the Medea joined us ſoon after, which we directed to proceed and obſerve the route of the enemy, while the Britiſh ſquadron proceeded to the Cheſapeake, in the hope of intercepting them, ſhould they attempt to get in there. At ſeven o'clock we brought to, to put the diſabled ſhips in a ſituation to execute theſe intentions. Next morning we made ſail, and the ſame evening the whole ſquadron anchored in Lynhaven-bay.

Return of killed and wounded.—One Lieutenant, two Midſhipmen, and forty ſeamen killed; and about eighty wounded in all.

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 4.

Head-quarters, Iron Works, North Carolina, March 10, 1781.

Sir,

SINCE I had the honor of addreſſing your Excellency laſt, there have been ſome changes in our circumſtances. On the ſecond Lieut. Col. Lee, with a detachment of riflemen, attacked the advanced of the Britiſh army under Col. Tarleton, near Allamance, and killed and wounded, by report, about thirty of them. On the ſixth the Britiſh moved down towards High Rock, either with a view to intercept our ſtores, or cut off the light infantry from the main body of the army, then advanced near ſeven miles; but they were handſomely oppoſed, and ſuffered conſiderably without effecting any thing.

This manœuvre occaſioned me to retire over the Haw river, and move down the north ſide of it, with a view to ſecure our ſtores coming to the army, and to form a junction with ſeveral conſiderable reinforcements of Carolina and Virginia militia, and one regiment of Virginia eighteen months men, on the march from Hillſborough to High rock. I effected this buſineſs, and retired towards Guilford Court-houſe.

Our militia had been upon ſuch a looſe and uncertain footing ever ſince we croſſed the Dan, that I could attempt nothing with confidence, though we kept within ten or twelve miles of the enemy for ſeveral days. The enemy kept cloſe, ſeemingly determined that we ſhould gain no advantage of them without riſquing ſomething of conſequence. I have the honor to be, with great reſpect and eſteem, your moſt obedient humble ſervant,

NATHANIEL GREENE.

His Excellency General Waſhington.

Camp at the Iron Works, ten miles from Guilford Court-houſe, March 16, 1781.

Sir,

ON the tenth, I wrote to His Excellency General Waſhington, from the High Rock ford, on the Haw river, a copy of which I incloſed your Excellency, that I had effected a junction with a continental regiment of 18 months men, and two conſiderable bodies of militia belonging to Virginia and North Carolina. After this junction, I took the reſolution of attacking the enemy, without loſs of time, and made the neceſſary diſpoſition accordingly; being perſuaded that if we were ſucceſsful, it would prove ruinous to the enemy, and if otherwiſe, it would only prove a partial evil to us.

The army marched from the High Rock Ford on the 12th, and on the 14th arrived at Guilford. The enemy lay at the Quaker meeting houſe on Deep river, eight miles from our camp. On the morning of the fifteenth, our reconnoitring parties reported the enemy advancing on the great Salisbury road. The army was drawn up in three lines; the front line was compoſed of the North Carolina militia, under the command of Generals Butler and Eaton; the ſecond line of Virginia militia, commanded by Generals Stevens and Lawſon, forming two brigades; the third line, conſiſting of two brigades, one of Virginia, and one of Maryland Continental troops, commanded by General Huger and Colonel Williams. Lieut. Col. Waſhington, with the dragoons of the Firſt and Third regiments, a detachment of light infantry, compoſed of Continental troops, and a regiment of riflemen under Colonel Lynch, formed a corps of obſervation for the ſecurity of our right flank. Lieut. Col. Lee, with his legion, a detachment of light infantry, and a corps of riflemen under Colonel Campbell, formed a corps of obſervation for the ſecurity of our left flank.

The greater part of this country is a wilderneſs, with a few cleared fields interſperſed here and there. The army was drawn up upon a large hill of ground, ſurrounded by other hills, the greater part of which was covered with timber and thick underbruſh. The front line was poſted, with two field pieces, juſt on the edge of the woods, and the back of a fence which ran parallel with the line, with an open field directly in their front. The ſecond line was in the woods, about three hundred yards in the rear of the firſt, and the Continental troops about three hundred yards in the rear of the ſecond, with a double front, as the hill drew to a point where they were poſted; and on the right and left were two old fields. In this poſition we waited the approach of the enemy, having previouſly ſent off the baggage to this place, appointed to rendezvous at in caſe of a defeat. Lieut. Col. Lee with his legion, his infantry, and part of his riflemen, met the enemy on their advance, and had a very ſevere ſkirmiſh with Lieut. Col. Tarleton, in which the enemy ſuffered greatly. Captain Armſtrong charged the Britiſh legion, and cut down near thirty of their dragoons; but as the enemy reinforced their advanced party, Lieut. Col. Lee was obliged to retire, and take his poſition in the line.

The action commenced by a cannonade which laſted about twenty minutes, when the enemy advanced in three columns; the Heſſians on the right, the guards in the centre, and Lieut. Col. Webſter's brigade on the left. The whole moved through the old fields to attack the North Carolina brigades, who waited the attack until the enemy got within about one hundred and forty yards, when part of them began to fire, but a conſiderable part left the ground without firing at all. The Generals and Field Officers did all they could to induce the men to ſtand their ground; but neither the advantages of the poſition nor any other conſideration could induce them to ſtay. General Stevens and General Lawſon, and the Field officers of thoſe brigades, were more ſucceſsful in their exertions. The Virginia militia gave the enemy a warm reception, and kept up a heavy fire for a long time; but being beat back, the action became general almoſt every where. The corps of obſervation under Waſhington and Lee were warmly engaged, and did great execution. In a word, the conflict was long and ſevere, and the enemy only gained their point by ſuperior diſcipline.

They having broken the ſecond Maryland regiment and turned our left flank, and got into the rear of the Virginia brigade, and appearing to be gaining our right, which would have encircled the whole of the Continental troops, I thought it moſt adviſeable to order a retreat. About this time, Lieut. Col. Waſhington made charge with the horſe upon a part of the brigade of guards; and the firſt regiment of Marylanders, commanded by Colonel Gunby, and ſeconded by Lieut. Col. Howard, followed the horſe with their bayonets; near the whole of this party fell a ſacrifice. General Huger was the laſt that was engaged, and gave the enemy a check. We retreated in good order to the Reedy Fork river, and croſſed at the ford, about three miles from the field of action, and there halted, and drew up the troops, until we collected moſt of our ſtragglers. We loſt our artillery and two ammunition waggons, the greater part of the horſes being killed before the retreat began, and it being impoſſible to move the pieces but along the great road. After collecting our ſtragglers, we retired to this camp, ten miles diſtant from Guilford.

From the beſt information I can get, the enemy's loſs is very great, not leſs in killed and wounded than ſix hundred men, beſides ſome few priſoners that we brought off.

Incloſed I ſend your Excellency a return of our killed, wounded and miſſing. Moſt of the latter have gone home, as is but too cuſtomary with militia after an action. I cannot learn that the enemy have got any conſiderable number of priſoners. Our men are in good ſpirits, and in perfect readineſs for another field day. I only lament the loſs of ſeveral valuable officers, who are killed and wounded in the action. Among the latter is Gen. Stevens, ſhot through the thigh, and Gen. Huger in the hand; and among the former is Major Anderſon of the Maryland line.

The firmneſs of the officers and ſoldiers, during the whole campaign, has been almoſt unparalleled. Amidſt innumerable difficulties, they have diſcovered a degree of magnanimity and fortitude, that will for ever add a luſtre to their military reputation. I have the honour to be, with very great reſpect and eſteem, your Excellency's moſt obedient, and moſt humble ſervant,

NATHANIEL GREENE.

His Excellency Samuel Huntington, Eſq.
Preſident of Congreſs.

RETURN of the killed, wounded and miſſing, of the Continental Troops, in the action of the 15th of March, 1781, near Guilford Court-houſe, in North-Carolina.

Camp, Speedwell Furnace, Guilford County, North-Carolina, March 17th, 1781.

Brigade of Virginia Regulars, commanded by Brigadier General Huger. Killed, 1 captain, 2 ſubalterns, 3 ſerjeants, 23 rank and file. Wounded, 4 ſerjeants, 35 rank and file. Miſſing, 39 rank and file.

Brigade of Maryland Regulars, commanded by Colonel Williams. Killed, 1 major, 1 ſubaltern, 2 ſerjeants, 11 rank and file. Wounded (brought off) 5 captains, 1 ſerjeant, 36 rank and file. Miſſing, 3 ſerjeants, 6 drums and fifes, 88 rank and file.

Of Delaware battalion, Captain Kirkwood's company. Killed, 7 rank and file. Wounded, 2 ſubalterns, 11 rank and file. Miſſing 2 drums and fifes, 13 rank and file.

Detachments of firſt and third regiments of cavalry, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Waſhington. Killed, 3 rank and file. Wounded (priſoners of war) 2 captains, 2 ſubalterns, 4 rank and file. Miſſing, 3 rank and file.

Partizan legion, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Lee. Killed, 3 rank and file. Wounded (priſoners of war) 1 captain, 1 ſerjeant, 7 rank and file. Miſſing, 7 rank and file.

Total, 1 major, 9 captains, 7 ſubalterns, 14 ſerjeants, 8 drums and fifes, 290 rank and file.

Brigadier General Huger ſlightly wounded in the hand.

I have received no return of the companies of artillery, but their loſs is very inconſiderable.

This return is the moſt accurate that can be obtained at preſent, but it is expected many of the miſſing will yet rejoin their corps. O. H. WILLIAMS, D. A. Gen.

RETURN of Militia, killed, wounded and miſſing, in the action at Guilford Court-houſe, in North-Carolina, the 15th of March, 1781.

Camp, Speedwell Furnace, North-Carolina, March 15, 1781.

Firſt brigade Virginia militia, commanded by Brigadier General Stevens. Killed, 2 captains, 9 rank and file. Wounded, 1 captain, 4 ſubalterns, 30 rank and file. Miſſing, 1 major, 1 captain, 3 ſubalterns, 3 ſerjeants, 133 rank and file.

Second brigade Virginia militia, commanded by Brigadier General Lawſon. Killed, 1 rank and file. Wounded, 1 major, 2 ſubalterns, 13 rank and file. Miſſing, 1 ſubaltern, 3 ſerjeants, 83 rank and file.

Rifle regiments, commanded by Colonels Campbell and Lynch. Killed, 2 captains, 1 rank and file. Wounded, 1 captain, 1 ſubaltern, 1 ſerjeant, 13 rank and file. Miſſing, 1 captain, 7 ſubalterns, 8 ſerjeants, 78 rank and file.

Total, 8 captains, 18 ſubalterns, 15 ſerjeants, 361 rank and file.

Brigadier General Stevens wounded through the thigh. Many of thoſe miſſing are expected to return, or to be found at their homes. O. H. WILLIAMS, D. A. Gen.

RETURN of the North-Carolina Militia, killed, &c.

Two brigades, commanded by Brigadier Generals Butler and Eaton. Killed, 6 rank and file. Wounded, 1 captain, 1 ſubaltern, 3 rank and file. Miſſing, 2 captains, 9 ſubalterns, 552 rank and file.

Total, 3 captains, 10 ſubalterns, 561 rank and file.

The North-Carolina cavalry, commanded by the Marquis of Bretigney, loſt 1 man killed and 1 wounded.

I have received no return of one of the North-Carolina regiments; thoſe miſſing are ſuppoſed to have gone home. According to the reports of the General and Field Officers, very few were killed or taken, moſt of them having thrown away their arms, and abandoned the field early in the action. O. H. WILLIAMS, D. A. General.

Publiſhed by order of Congreſs,
CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary.*

By a letter received from the Marquis de la Fayette, dated Williamſburg the 25th ult. we learn than that Admiral Arbuthnot with the Britiſh fleet, which had repaired their damage, and landed their wounded, being joined by the Charon and two frigates from Cheſapeak, put to ſea early on the morning of the 24th; and at eleven o'clock the ſame day, a very ſevere cannonade, which laſted three hours, was heard very diſtinctly on ſhore.

Captain M'Lane, in coming up Cheſapeak bay, fell in with the noted refugee plunderers, Caven, Thomſon and Downe, on board a prize ſchooner. He immediately boarded them, when the word bayonet ſo terrified thoſe daring pirates, that they ſurrendered without reſiſtance. Captain M'Lane carried them into Rappahannock, and delivered them to the perſons whom they have for ſome time been plundering. The veſſel and cargoe of tobacco was returned to the original owners.

Agreeable to a reſolution of Congreſs, the drawing of the Fourth Claſs of the United States Lottery commenced on Monday laſt, at the Office in Front-ſtreet

ALL perſons having any accompts unſettled, or any ways indebted to the eſtate of Captain SAMUEL HOLLINSHEAD, deceaſed, are deſired to call on the ſubſcribers to ſettle and pay the ſame; and thoſe who have any demands are likewiſe deſired to bring them in, that they may be ſettled and paid.

CATHARINE HOLLINSHEAD, Adminiſtratrix.
WILLIAM BALL, Adminiſtrator. †

JOHN SPARHAWK,
In Second-ſtreet, five doors below the Friends Meeting,
Has for SALE,

A FEW late London Magazines, Boyer's French Dictionary, Family and Pocket Bibles, Cook's Voyage toward the South Pole and round the World, in 1772, 73, 74 and 75, Cheſterfield's Letters, or the Man of the World, Biographical Dictionary, 11 vols. the Remembrancer, or Impartial Repoſitory of public events between Great-Britain and America, beginning with Hoſtilities in 1775, and continuing to 1777 incluſive, with prior Documents from 1764 to 1775, and a general aſſortment of Books.

A great variety of Paper Hangings, the beſt large Writing Papers, the beſt Sealing Wax and Office Wafers, Blank-Books, Quadrants, Surveying Inſtruments, Tea Urns.

DRUGS and MEDICINES, viz,
Camphor, Opium, Salt-Petre, Haerlem Oil, Balſam of Honey, Keyſer's Pills, Anderſon's Pills, Female Pills, Jeſuit's Drops, Cripple Curing Oil, Britiſh Oil, Bateman's Drops, Turlington's Balſam, American Balſam, &c. &c. ¶

The famous young Horſe
SAMPSON,
Riſing five years old this graſs,

WILL COVER at the ſtables of the ſubſcriber, living at the Sign of Admiral Warren, in Eaſt Whiteland townſhip, Cheſter county, at the low rate of ONE GUINEA and a CROWN, or the value of it in Grain.

Sampſon is a beautiful bay, has a ſtar and ſnip, his near hind foot white, 16 hands high, and moves gay and eaſy, full blooded, and is out of that elegant horſe Sampſon, and a high bred mare, both imported from Great-Britain by John Penn, Eſquire. All thoſe that pleaſe to ſend their mares may depend on punctual care, by their humble ſervant, ¶ PETER MATHER.

WANTS a Place, as a Chambermaid, or Child's Maid, A young Woman, who can be well recommended. Enquire of the Printers.

Wanted in the Univerſity,

A Third Tutor for the *Latin* School,
AN
Aſſiſtant for the Mathematical School,
AND
One WRITING-MASTER.

Thoſe who are qualified, and chooſe to be employed as above, may apply to Mr. JAMES DAVIDSON, at ſaid Univerſity.

Philadelphia, March 24, 1781.

By virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, Will be SOLD, by Public Vendue, on WEDNESDAY, the Fourth Day of April next, at Six o'clock in the Afternoon, at the Coffee-houſe,

Two Brick Meſſuages or Tenements,

and Lot or Piece of Ground thereunto belonging, ſituate on the corner of Oak and Crab-ſtreets, in the diſtrict of Southwark; containing, in breadth, on Oak-ſtreet, aforeſaid, 100 feet, and in depth on Crab-ſtreet, aforeſaid, 60 feet, bounded eaſtward by Crab-ſtreet, and weſtward and northward by ground of William Shippen, ſubject to a ground rent of ten pounds ſterling per annum. Taken in execution, at the ſuit of James Brown againſt Chriſtopher Lamb.

WILLIAM WILL, Sheriff.

N. B. There is three years ground rent and five months taxes due thereon, which the purchaſer muſt pay.

Alſo, To be ſold, at ſaid Time and Place,

A Shallop, named the Lilly,

With her Sails, rigging, &c. Attached at the ſuit of Matthew Jones againſt Joſeph Elliot.

WILLIAM WILL, Sheriff.

N. B. Said Shallop lies in Darby-creek, near the houſe of Matthew Jones.

THE Members of the *Philadelphia* CONTRIBUTIONSHIP, for Enſuring HOUSES from loſs by Fire, are to meet at the Court-Houſe, on Monday, the 9th Day of April next, between the Hours of Two and Five in the Afternoon, in order to chooſe TWELVE DIRECTORS and a TREASURER for the enſuing Year. A Propoſal will be made to conſider the propriety of Enſuring or Re-enſuring Houſes having Trees planted before them in the Street; alſo, an Alteration in the Form of the Policy of Enſurance. ¶

Philadelphia, March 27, 1781.

To be SOLD, by Public Vendue,
On TUESDAY,
The 10th Day of APRIL next, at 12 o'Clock at Noon,
at the COFFEE-HOUSE,

TWO HOUSES and LOTS,

on the Bank of Delaware, in Front-ſtreet, oppoſite to Clement Biddle's, Eſq; in Water-ſtreet, to Mr. Buckridge Sims's, 20 feet wide from one ſtreet to the other; a place ſo near the Crooked-Billet Wharf, where the Burlington, Bordentown, Wilmington, New-Caſtle and other Stage-Boats come to and ſail from, muſt undoubtedly be an advantageous ſtand for the ſale of all ſorts of merchandize, and moſt kinds of buſineſs. ¶

The *Province* or *State* ISLAND
TO BE SOLD.

IN purſuance of an order of his Excellency the Preſident and the Council of this State, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That about the beginning of May next, the Public Eſtate, known by the name of THE PROVINCE ISLAND (now out of leaſe) ſituated in the townſhip of Kingſeſſing, and County of Philadelphia, at the mouth of the river Schuylkill, containing upwards of 300 acres, almoſt all marſh meadow of the beſt kind, will be ſold by public auction to the higheſt bidder, to be paid for in the bills of credit of this State, dated the 20th of April laſt, or equivalent ſums of Gold and Silver, after the rate of Seven Shillings and Six Pence for a Mexican Dollar; in order to redeem and ſink in part, the ſaid bills of credit, together with intereſt thereon, on ſolid and honourable terms. The Iſland will be immediately caſt into convenient Lotts to ſuit purchaſers; and the preciſe time of ſale, the place and conditions of payment will be publiſhed without loſs of time by

Philadelphia, March 26, 1780.

JOHN BAYARD,
GEORGE BRYAN,
ROBERT KNOX,
} Truſtees.

N. B. The purchaſers will have deeds under the State Seal, as directed by Act of Aſſembly, and immediate poſſeſſion given.

Twenty Shillings Specie Reward.
DESERTED,

From Northampton county, Pennſylvania,

A NEW *Recruit*, named *George Hall*, born of German parents, in the city of Philadelphia, about 22 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, well ſet, brown eyes, black hair, and ſpeaks good Engliſh. Was enliſted for the quota of the county of Northampton, on the 27th of February. Whoever apprehends ſaid deſerter, and commits him to any goal, ſo that the ſubſcriber may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by

SAMUEL REA, Lieutenant
of the county of Northampton.

March 12. §

To be SOLD,

A LARGE Convenient HOUSE, With Seven Fire-places. The Premiſes may be ſeen, and the Price made known by the Owner, by applying to the Printers. ¶

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be SOLD,
By FRANCIS BAILEY,
In MARKET-STREET,

The *Britiſh Priſon-Ship:*
A POEM; in four Cantoes.

To which is addded,

A POEM on the death of Capt. N. BIDDLE, who was blown up, in an engagement with the Yarmouth, near Barbados.

Philadelphia, March 20, 1781.

Five Hard Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY, the eleventh inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, a Negroe Man, named HARRY, of a yellow complexion, about five feet ſeven inches high, ſtoops a little, has a large wen on one of his ſhoulders, and is very talkative when in liquor: Had on when he went away, a brown coatee, two waiſtcoats, one blue, the other ſtriped lincey, leather breeches, and blue ſtockings. He has been ſince ſeen, and changed his apparel. Had on when ſeen, a ſailor's blue jacket, trowſers and woolen cap.

Whoever brings home ſaid Negroe, ſhall have the above reward, and Five Hard Dollars more for diſcovering who hath harboured him GEORGE MEADE.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels and others are requeſted not to harbour ſaid negroe. ¶

A WET NURSE,
With a good BREAST of MILK,
Would be glad to take a CHILD into her Houſe to nurſe, in the Country, four Miles from Town. Enquire of the Printers. ¶

STOPPED, on the 13th inſt.
Suppoſed to be STOLEN,

A PART Blooded *Engliſh* Bay Mare, 5 or 6 years old, about 14 hands high, rough ſhod before, no ſhoes behind, a ſtar and ſnip; and nearly anſwers an Advertiſement in the Pennſylvania Gazette of Wedneſday, the 14th inſtant, by Jonathan Ingham, jun. near Coryell's Ferry. The man who brought her to my houſe is now in goal, and acknowledges that he ſtole her from Adam Kerr's Tavern, at the Croſs-Roads, Bucks county. Whoever owns ſaid mare, by applying to me, at the Bull's-Head Tavern, in Strawberry-Alley, Philadelphia, proving property and paying charges, may have her again; otherwiſe ſhe will be ſold for her expences in four weeks from the date hereof.

March 27, 1781. ¶ BENJAMIN MYERS.

STRAYED or STOLEN, on the 18th of March, from the ſubſcriber, living in Hanover townſhip, Philadelphia county, A Bay MARE, about twelve years old, 14 hands high, paces a ſlow travel, but chiefly trots, low carriage, has a ſhort dock, a ſpot in her near eye, and one of her hind feet white. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid mare, ſo as the owner may get her again, ſhall have FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD, and reaſonable charges, paid by † THOMAS BROOKE.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS the honourable Thomas M'Kean, eſquire, chief juſtice, William Auguſtus Atlee, eſquire, ſecond juſtice, John Evans, eſquire, third juſtice, and George Bryan, eſquire, fourth juſtice of the ſupreme court, and of the courts of oyer and terminer and general goal delivery for the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, have iſſued their precept, bearing date the third day of this inſtant March, to me directed, for holding a court of oyer and terminer and general goal delivery at the State-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, for the city and county of Philadelphia, on Monday, the ninth day of April next. Notice is hereby given to all juſtices of the peace, the coroner, eſcheators and conſtables, within the ſaid city and county, that they be then and there in their own perſons, with their rolls, records, indictments, and other remembrances, to do thoſe things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done. Alſo all they who will proſecute againſt the priſoners that are or then ſhall be in the goal of the ſaid city and county, are to be then and there, to proſecute againſt them as ſhall be juſt. Dated at Philadelphia, the third day of March, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-one, and in the fifth year of American Independence.

WILLIAM WILL, Sheriff.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all the Owners and Poſſeſſors of WICACO MEADOWS, that on the ſecond day of the month, called April, next, the election for chooſing MANAGERS and TREASURER is to be held at Peter Paris's houſe, at the corner of Second and Race-ſtreets, in this city, at three o'clock in the afternoon: All perſons intereſted in ſaid meadows, are earneſtly deſired to attend punctually at the above mentioned hour and place.

And alſo, thoſe that have not paid their taxes now due, for mending the banks, ſluices, &c. are deſired to pay the ſame to ſaid Peter Paris, Treaſurer, by the firſt day of the month, called May, next, the which, if they, or any of them neglect to do by that time, may reſt aſſured that it will be recovered of thoſe that are deficient, in doing the ſame as the law directs.

JOSEPH JOHNSON,
JOSEPH TURNER,
THOMAS ATTMORE,
} Managers.

PETER PARIS, Treaſurer. ¶

Philadelphia, 17th of 3d month, 1781.

By his Excellency JOSEPH REED, *Eſq; Preſident, and the* SUPREME EXECUTIVE COUNCIL *of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania.*

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the following named perſons, late, and heretofore inhabitants of this State, that is to ſay; Jonathan Adams, ſnuff-maker, and Suſanna his wife, now or late of the townſhip of Germantown; now or late of the county of Philadelphia: And Joſeph Paxton, yeoman, now or late of the townſhip of Middletown; John Reid, now or late a military officer in the Britiſh ſervice, now or late of the townſhip of Tinnicum; and Samuel Harvey, yeoman, now or late of the townſhip of Upper Makefield; all now or late of the county of Bucks: And Richard Buffington, the elder, yeoman, now or late of the townſhip of Eaſt Bradford; Henry Gordon, now or late a military officer in the Britiſh ſervice, now or late of the townſhip of Kennett; and Stephen Anderſon and Benjamin Fincher, yeomen, now or late of the townſhip of New-Garden; all now or late of the county of Cheſter; And Chriſtian Vought, apothecary, now or late of the borough of Lancaſter; and Nicholas Hauſſecker, yeoman, now or late of the townſhip of Lebanon; both now or late of the county of Lancaſter: And Martin Blackford, yeoman, now or late of the townſhip of Warrington; now or late of the county of York: And Samuel Lindſay, yeoman, now or late of the townſhip of Guilford; now or late of the county of Cumberland; And Thomas Hughes, yeoman, now or late of the townſhip of Auguſta; now or late of the county of Northumberland: And Alexander Roſs, yeoman, now or late of the townſhip of Pitt; now or late of the county of Weſtmoreland, have ſeverally adhered to, and knowingly and willingly aided and aſſiſted the enemies of this State, and of the United States of America, by having joined their armies within this State, or elſewhere, We, the Supreme Executive Council aforeſaid, by virtue of certain powers and authorities to us given by an Act of General Aſſembly, intitled "An Act for the attainder of divers traitors, if they render not themſelves by a certain day, and for veſting their eſtates in this Commonwealth; and for more effectually diſcovering the ſame, and for aſcertaining and ſatisfying the lawful debts and claims thereupon," Do hereby ſtrictly charge and require the ſaid Jonathan Adams, and Suſanna his wife, Joſeph Paxton, Samuel Harvey, Richard Buffington, the elder, Stephen Anderſon, Benjamin Fincher, Chriſtian Vought, Nicholas Hauſſecker, Martin Blackford, Samuel Lindſay, Thomas Hughes, and Alexander Roſs, to render themſelves reſpectively, to ſome or one of the Juſtices of the Supreme Court, or of the Juſtices of the Peace of one of the counties within this State, on or before Thurſday, the tenth day of May, next enſuing, and alſo abide their legal trial for ſuch their treaſons: And we do in like manner require the ſaid John Reid and Henry Gordon to render themſelves reſpectively to ſome one of the Juſtices aforeſaid, on or before Thurſday, the firſt day of November next enſuing; and alſo abide their legal trial for ſuch their treaſons, on pain that every of them, the ſaid Jonathan Adams, and Suſanna his wife, Joſeph Paxton, John Reid, Samuel Harvey, Richard Buffington, the elder, Henry Gordon, Stephen Anderſon, Benjamin Fincher, Chriſtian Vought, Nicholas Hauſſecker, Martin Blackford, Samuel Lindſay, Thomas Hughes and Alexander Roſs, not rendering themſelves as aforeſaid, and abiding the trial aforeſaid, ſhall, from and after the ſaid tenth day of May, and firſt day of November, reſpectively, ſtand and be attainted of high treaſon to all intents and purpoſes, and ſhall ſuffer ſuch pains and penalties, and undergo all ſuch forfeitures, as perſons attainted of high treaſon ought to do: And all the faithful ſubjects of this State are to take notice of this Proclamation, and govern themſelves accordingly.

GIVEN by order of the COUNCIL, *under the hand of his Excellency* JOSEPH REED, *Eſq; Preſident, and the Seal of the State, at Philadelphia, this 20th day of March, in the year of our Lord One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Eighty one.*

JOSEPH REED, Preſident.

Atteſt. T. MATLACK, *Secretary.*

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

Warning againſt Bonds,

I Andrew Miller, living in Providence townſhip, Philadelphia county, ſome time ago allowed my ſon Andrew Miller, in Maryland, to take up two of my bonds in my name, and after ſome time my ſon Jacob Miller, living in Upper-Milford townſhip, Northampton county, received thoſe bonds, in order to deliver them to me: Now ſaid Jacob Miller ſtrives to take the advantage of the times, and to defraud me and the reſt of his brothers out of the ſaid money; I therefore give notice to the public to take no aſſignment on either of ſaid bonds, for I will not pay them. ¶ ANDREW MILLER.

TO BE SOLD BY
JOHN CRAIG,

On the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, the fifth door above Spruce-ſtreet,

AN aſſortment of
SILK STOCKINGS;
KIDD GLOVES;
SEWING SILKS;
TAFFATIES;
GAUZES;
PERSIANS;
LUTESTRINGS;
MODES;
WHITE AND COLOURED THREADS; and
MUSLINS.

ALSO,

A QUANTITY of excellent MADEIRA WINE, five Years old, in Pipes, Hogſheads and Quarter caſks, which will be ſold reaſonably for Bills of Exchange on Europe.

Eaſton, in Northampton county, March 12, 1781.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of GEORGE TAYLOR, late of Eaſton aforeſaid, Eſq: deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and thoſe who have any juſt demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are likewiſe deſired to bring in their accounts, that they may be adjuſted and paid.

ROBERT LEVERS,
ROBERT L. HOOPER, jun.
ROBERT TRAILL,
} Executors.

¶

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.